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Letter dated 5 December 2005 from the Permanent Representative of Italy to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

With reference to your letter of 10 October 2005, I am pleased to send you the additional information you requested on the measures that Italy has taken to implement Security Council resolution 1540 (2004). The new information is included in the document herewith enclosed (see annex), prepared by the competent Italian authorities in response to the questions contained in the matrix of 21 June 2004.

(*Signed*) Marcello **Spatafora**

05-63217 (E) 191205

Annex to the letter dated 5 December 2005 from the Permanent Representative of Italy to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

Italian national report on the implementation of Security Council resolution 1540 (2004)
Additional information

OP 2 — Biological Weapons (BW)

Manufacture/production, acquisition, development, transfer (points 1-2, 5, 7 of the matrix)

- Italian Law n. 185 of 9.7.1990 (article 1.7) prohibits the manufacturing, import, export, and transit of biological weapons, as well as the research designed for their production or the supply of the relevant technology. The prohibition also applies to instruments and technologies specifically designed for the production of the above mentioned weapons and of any other weapon that might be used to manipulate mankind and the biosphere for military purposes.
- Italian Law n. 497 of 14.10.1974 (article 9) sanctions the above mentioned illegal activities with imprisonment from 3 to 12 years.

Possession (point 3 of the matrix)

- Italian Law n. 497 of 14.10.1974 (article 10) sanctions the possession of biological weapons with imprisonment from 1 to 8 years.

Stockpile/store (point 4 of the matrix)

- Italian Law n. 497 of 14.10.1974 (article 9) sanctions the stockpile/store of biological weapons with imprisonment from 3 to 12 years.

Transport (point 6 of the matrix)

- Italian Law n. 497 of 14.10.1974 (article 12) sanctions the transport of biological weapons with imprisonment from 2 to 10 years. Such a punishment is further increased if the illegal act is committed by two or more persons, or if it takes place in an area where people are gathered, or in an inhabited area during the night.

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Use (point 8 of the matrix)

- Italian Penal Code (article 438) sanctions with life imprisonment any action aimed at spreading pathogenic germs able to cause an epidemic (the related means of delivery are irrelevant). The definition of "pathogenic germs" indicates any micro-organism able to cause infectious disease. Such an action is sanctioned even if only attempted.
- Italian Penal Code (article 439) sanctions with imprisonment of no less than 15 years any action aimed at poisoning water as well as edible goods in order to facilitate the spreading of bacteriological agents that make water and edible goods dangerous for human health. Such an action is sanctioned even if only attempted.
- Italian Penal Code (article 422) sanctions with life imprisonment the "violent release" (i.e. through explosions or other acts carried out by physical force) of biological agents aimed at causing a mass murder that actually kills more than one person (in case only one person is killed, the sanction is reduced to 15 years' imprisonment).
- Italian Penal Code (article 285) sanctions with life imprisonment the "violent release" of biological agents aimed at causing a mass murder with the final goal to attempt to the security of the State.
- The criminal cases identified by articles 285 and 422 are applicable even if the actual mass murder did not occur.

Participation as an accomplice, finance, involvement of non state actors (points n. 9, 11, 13 of the matrix)

- Italian Penal Code (article 270bis, as amended by Law n. 438 of 15.12.2001) sanctions with imprisonment from 7 to 15 years promoters, founders, organisers and financers of organisations pursuing acts of national or international terrorism (including those related to BW).

  Mere participation to the above mentioned acts is punished by imprisonment form 5 to ten years.

  Sanctions include confiscation of items used or designed to commit the above mentioned crime as well as of items to be considered as its price, product or profit.

Assistance (point n. 10 of the matrix)

- Italian Penal Code (article 270ter, as introduced by Law n. 438 of 15.12.2001) sanctions with imprisonment up to 4 years those who – apart from the criminal cases mentioned by article 270bis – assist members of terrorist organisations (including those involved in BW related activities).
- Italian Law n. 155, dated 31.7.2005 (article 8) introduced an additional sanction – imprisonment from 1 to 4 years – for those who train or instruct others, in whatever way (including via computers), to develop or use military weapons and explosives, including BW.

Activities related to means of delivery (point n. 12 of the matrix)

- Penal provisions and sanctions indicated under previous points (in particular those related to use as well as participation and assistance to terrorist organisations) are applicable.

OP 2 – Chemical Weapons (CW)

Manufacture/production, acquisition, possession, development, transfer, use (points 1-8 of the matrix)

- Italian Law n. 185 of 9.7.1990 (article 1.7) prohibits the manufacturing, import, export, and transit of chemical weapons, as well as the research designed for their production or the supply of the relevant technology. The prohibition also applies to instruments and technologies specifically designed for the production of the above mentioned weapons and of any other weapon that might be used to manipulate mankind and the biosphere for military purposes.
- Furthermore, Italian Law n. 496 dated 18.11.1995 (article 3), ratifying the CWC, prohibits the production, acquisition, possession, development, transfer and use of toxic chemicals and precursors indicated in schedule 1 of the Annex on chemicals of the CWC (as well as of any other component that may be exclusively used to produce CW). Activities – carried out on the Italian territory – and transfers to CWC States Parties not prohibited under Part VI of the CWC Verification Annex are conditioned to authorisation by the Italian Ministry of Productive Activities.

- Italian Law n. 93, dated 4.4.1997 (article 2) prohibits the transfer of toxic chemicals and precursors indicated in schedule 2 of the Annex on chemicals of the CWC to States not Party to CWC itself.
- Italian Law n. 496 dated 18.11.1995 (article 10) sanctions violations to prohibitions set forth in article 3 with imprisonment from 4 to 12 years.
- Furthermore, in analogy with provisions related to BW use, Italian Penal Code (article 438) sanctions with life imprisonment any action aimed at releasing CW so to cause an epidemic (the related means of delivery are irrelevant). Such an action is sanctioned even if only attempted.
- Italian Penal Code (article 439) sanctions with imprisonment of no less than 15 years any action aimed at poisoning with chemicals water as well as edible goods in order to make them dangerous for human health. Such an action is sanctioned even if only attempted.
- Italian Penal Code (article 422) sanctions with life imprisonment the "violent release" (i.e. through explosions or other acts carried out by physical force) of chemicals aimed at causing a mass murder that actually kills more than one person (in case only one person is killed, the sanction is reduced to 15 years' imprisonment).
- Italian Penal Code (article 285) sanctions with life imprisonment the "violent release" of CW aimed at causing a mass murder with the final goal to attempt to the security of the State.
- The criminal cases identified by articles 285 and 422 are applicable even if the actual mass murder did not occur.

Participation as an accomplice, finance, involvement of non state actors (points n. 9, 11, 13 of the matrix)

- Italian Penal Code (article 270bis, as amended by Law n. 438 of 15.12.2001) sanctions with imprisonment from 7 to 15 years promoters, founders, organisers and financers of organisations pursuing acts of national or international terrorism (including those related to CW).

Mere participation to the above acts is punished by imprisonment form 5 to ten years.
Sanctions include confiscation of items used or designed to commit the above crime as well as of items to be considered as its price, product or profit.

Assistance (point n. 10 of the matrix)

- Italian Penal Code (article 270ter, as introduced by Law n. 438 of 15.12.2001) sanctions with imprisonment up to 4 years those who – apart from the criminal cases mentioned by article 270bis – assist members of terrorist organisations (including those involved in CW related activities).
- Italian Law n. 155, dated 31.7.2005 (article 8) introduced an additional sanction – imprisonment from 1 to 4 years – for those who train or instruct others, in whatever way (including via computers), to develop or use military weapons and explosives, including CW.

Activities related to means of delivery (point n. 12 of the matrix)

- Penal provisions and sanctions indicated under previous points (in particular those related to use as well as participation and assistance to terrorist organisations) are applicable.

OP 2 – Nuclear Weapons (NW)

Manufacture/production, acquisition, development, transfer (points 1-2, 5, 7 of the matrix)

- Italian Law n. 185 of 9.7.1990 (article 1.7) prohibits the manufacturing, import, export, and transit of nuclear weapons, as well as the research designed for their production or the supply of the relevant technology. The prohibition also applies to instruments and technologies specifically designed for the production of the above mentioned weapons and of any other weapon that might be used to manipulate mankind and the biosphere for military purposes.
- Italian Law n. 497 of 14.10.1974 (article 9) sanctions the above mentioned illegal activities with imprisonment from 3 to 12 years.

Possession (point 3 of the matrix)

- Italian Law n. 497 of 14.10.1974 (article 10) sanctions the possessions of nuclear weapons with imprisonment from 1 to 8 years.

Stockpile/store (point 4 of the matrix)

- Italian Law n. 497 of 14.10.1974 (article 9) sanctions the stockpile/store of nuclear weapons with imprisonment from 3 to 12 years.

Transport (point 6 of the matrix)

- Italian Law n. 497 of 14.10.1974 (article 12) sanctions the transport of nuclear weapons with imprisonment from 2 to 10 years. Such a punishment is further increased if the illegal act is committed by two or more persons, or if it takes place in an area where people are gathered, or in an inhabited area during the night.

Use (point 8 of the matrix)

- Italian Penal Code (article 422) sanctions with life imprisonment the "violent release" (i.e. through explosions or other acts carried out by physical force) of nuclear materials aimed at causing a mass murder that actually kills more than one person (in case only one person is killed, the sanction is reduced to 15 years' imprisonment).
- Italian Penal Code (article 285) sanctions with life imprisonment the "violent release" of nuclear materials aimed at causing a mass murder with the final goal to attempt to the security of the State.
- The criminal cases identified by articles 285 and 422 are applicable even if the actual mass murder did not occur.

Participation as an accomplice, finance, involvement of non state actors (points n. 9, 11, 13 of the matrix)

- Italian Penal Code (article 270bis, as amended by Law n. 438 of 15.12.2001) sanctions with imprisonment from 7 to 15 years promoters, founders, organisers and financers of organisations pursuing acts of national or international terrorism (including those related to NW).
  Mere participation to the above acts is punished by imprisonment from 5 to ten years.

Sanctions include confiscation of items used or designed to commit the above crime as well as of items to be considered as its price, product or profit.

Assistance (point n. 10 of the matrix)

- Italian Penal Code (article 270ter, as introduced by Law n. 438 of 15.12.2001) sanctions with imprisonment up to 4 years those who – apart from the criminal cases mentioned by article 270bis – assist members of terrorist organisations (including those involved in NW related activities).
- Italian Law n. 155, dated 31.7.2005 (article 8) introduced an additional sanction – imprisonment from 1 to 4 years – for those who train or instruct others, in whatever way (including via computers), to develop or use military weapons and explosives, including NW.

Activities related to means of delivery (point n. 12 of the matrix)

- Penal provisions and sanctions indicated under previous points (in particular those related to use as well as participation and assistance to terrorist organisations) are applicable.

OP 3 (a) and (b) – Account for/Secure/Physically protect BW including related materials

Measures to account for and secure production, use, storage, regulations for physical protection of facilities/materials (points n. 1-3, 6-8, 11 of the matrix)

- Italian Law n. 626 dated 19.9.1994 (chapter VIII, articles 73 to 88, and annexes IX, XI, XII, XIII) regulates all activities – industrial as well as medical and veterinary – involving biological agents non genetically modified. It includes a list of relevant activities, a classification of biological agents in four groups (according to their pathogenic level), specific technical and organisational standards to be implemented in industrial processes (as well as in medical and veterinarian structures and laboratories), appropriate measures and levels of containment to be applied according to the type of biological agent to be handled, emergency plans as well as medical prevention and controls. Such a regulation is in line with standards eventually indicated by EC Directive 2000/54.

- Violations to the provisions of Law 626/1994, chapter VIII are sanctioned with imprisonment from 2 weeks to 6 months.

Measures to account and secure transport (points n. 4 and 9 of the matrix)

- Italian legislation applies the provisions established by EC directive 94/55/EC (amended five times, lastly by directive 2004/111/EC that has been adopted by Italy with the Decree of the Ministry of Transports dated 2.8.2005) as far transport of dangerous goods is concerned.
- Additional measures for the transport of perishable or potentially infected biological goods have been established by the memorandum of the Italian Ministry of Health n. 16 dated 20.7.1994.
- Italian Code of land transports (article 168) sanctions with imprisonment up to 8 months transports of dangerous goods carried out without required authorisations or without complying with security standards, as applicable. Italian Code of air and maritime navigation (article 1199) sanctions with imprisonment up to 6 months the commander of a ship or aircraft who boards dangerous goods without the required authorisations. The same article also sanctions with imprisonment up to 3 months whoever boards – on a ship or aircraft – dangerous goods without the required authorisations

Licensing/registration of facilities/persons handling biological materials (point 12 of the matrix)

- Law n. 626/1994 (articles 76 and 77) establishes the requirement for a specific authorisation by the Ministry of Health for activities involving the use of biological agents listed in "group 4" (agents able to cause serious infectious disease, with high risk of contagion and against which no effective prophylaxis or treatment are available), and the obligation – 30 days prior to the beginning of relevant activities – to notify to the competent territorial medical authorities the envisaged use of biological agents listed in groups 2 (agents that may cause infectious disease, with low risk of contagion, against which effective prophylaxis or treatment are available) and 3 (agents able to cause serious infectious disease, with potential risk of contagion, against which effective prophylaxis or treatment are available).

- Law n. 626/1994 (article 87) requires relevant facilities to establish and update a register indicating the staff carrying out activities with biological agents listed in groups 3 and 4. Copy of this register must be delivered to the High Institute for the Prevention and Safety of workers (ISPESL), which forwards the above data to the Ministry of Health on a yearly basis.
- Violations to the above provisions are sanctioned with imprisonment from 2 to 6 months.

Reliability check of personnel (point 13 of the matrix)

- Law n. 626/1994 (article 85) requires the management of relevant facilities to adequately train the staff operating with biological agents that might cause a threat to human health (in particular on risks involved in the handling of biological agents, on precautions to be adopted to prevent and minimise those risks, on procedures to be followed when handling agents listed in group 4).
- Violations to the above provisions are sanctioned with imprisonment from 2 to 4 months.

Regulations for genetic engineering work (point 15 of the matrix)

- Italian Legislative Decree n. 206 dated 12.4.2001 adopts principles and procedures of EC Directive 98/81 on the contained use of genetically modified micro-organisms. The Ministry of Health is the national implementing agency.
- Legislative Decree n. 206/2001 (article 20) sanctions violations to its obligations with imprisonment from 2 to 6 months.
- Legislative Decree n. 206/2001 (article 22) sanctions with imprisonment up to 3 years whoever, in carrying out activities related to the contained use of genetically modified micro-organisms, endangers public health or natural biotic and non-biotic resources.

OP 3 (a) and (b) – Account for/Secure/Physically protect CW including related materials

Measures to account for and secure production, use, storage, regulations for physical protection of facilities/materials (points n. 1-3, 6-8, 11 of the matrix)

- Italian Laws n. 496 dated 18.11.1995 (ratification of the CWC, articles 3, 4, 6, 8) and n. 93 dated 4.4.1997 (articles 2, 4, 5) adopt CWC provisions and standards to regulate all industrial activities involving schedule 1, 2 and 3 chemicals (parts VI, VII and VIII of the CWC Verification Annex) as well as activities of other chemical production facilities not prohibited under the CWC (part IX of the Verification Annex).
- In particular, each facility producing, working with, using, possessing, acquiring or otherwise transferring schedule 1, 2 and 3 chemicals must establish a register in which all relevant operations have to be reported (operations related to acquisition and selling of schedule 2 and 3 chemicals have also to be registered, as well as operations related to schedule 2 chemicals storage). Relevant information required for initial and annual declarations foreseen by CWC article VI have to be forwarded to the Ministry of Productive Activities 30 days prior to deadlines indicated by the CWC.
- Laws n. 496/95 and n. 93/97 sanctions violations to their obligations respectively with imprisonment up to 1 year (omission of record-keeping), from 1 to 3 years (omission or false communication of relevant data), from 2 to 6 years (opposition to inspections or unauthorised transfer of schedule 2 and 3 chemicals) and from 4 to 12 years (illegal or unauthorised production, acquisition or transfer of schedule 1 chemicals). Sanctions related to schedule 1 chemicals are applicable also to Italian citizens acting abroad.
- In addition, Italian Law 626/94, chapter VIIbis (amended by Legislative Decree n. 25 dated 2.2.2002, adopting EC Directive 98/24) foresees specific measures and principles (including safety and security standards) for relevant industrial process to protect workers from chemical agents and prevent release of dangerous chemicals.
- Violations to the provisions of Law 626/1994, chapter VIIbis are sanctioned with imprisonment up to 6 months.

Measures to account and secure transport (points n. 4 and 9 of the matrix)

- Italian legislation applies the provisions established by EC directive 94/55/EC (amended five times, lastly by directive 2004/111/EC that has been adopted by Italy with the Decree of the Ministry of Transports dated 2.8.2005) as far transport of dangerous goods is concerned.
- Italian Code of land transports (article 168) sanctions with imprisonment up to 8 months transports of dangerous goods carried out without required authorisations or without complying with security standards, as applicable. Italian Code of air and maritime navigation (article 1199) sanctions with imprisonment up to 6 months the commander of a ship or aircraft who boards dangerous goods without the required authorisations. The same article also sanctions with imprisonment up to 3 months whoever boards – on a ship or aircraft – dangerous goods without the required authorisations.

Licensing of chemical installations/entities/use of materials (point 12 of the matrix)

- Italian Law n. 496/95 (article 3 and 4, the latter eventually amended by Law 93/97 in order to prohibit transfers of schedule 2 chemicals to States not party to the CWC, three years after its entry into force) establishes the requirement for a specific authorisation by the Ministry of Productive Activities for carrying out activities – allowed by part VI of the CWC Verification Annex – involving schedule 1 chemicals as well as transfers of schedule 2 and 3 chemicals.
- Violations to the above provisions are sanctioned with imprisonment from 2 to 6 years (unauthorised transfer of schedule 2 and 3 chemicals) and from 4 to 12 years (illegal or unauthorised production, acquisition or transfer of schedule 1 chemicals).

Reliability check of personnel (point 13 of the matrix)

- Italian Law n. 496/95 (article 8) obliges persons and companies owning facilities relevant to the CWC Verification Annex to allow and facilitate inspections foreseen by the CWC itself.
- Violations to the above obligations are sanctioned with imprisonment from 2 to 6 years.

National CWC authority (point 15 of the matrix)

- Italian Law n. 496/95 (article 9) indicates the Ministry of Foreign Affairs as National CWC authority.

Reporting schedule 1, 2 and 3 chemicals to OPCW (point 16 of the matrix)

- The Italian National authority complies with relevant provisions.

OP 3 (a) and (b) – Account for/Secure/Physically protect NW including related materials

Measures to account for and secure production, use, storage, transport, accounting, physical protection, licensing, reliability check of personnel (points 1-4, 6-9, 11-13 of the matrix)

- Italian Laws n. 1860 dated 31.12.1962 and Law n. 704 dated 7.8.1982, as well as Legislative Decree n. 230 dated 17.3.1995 regulate all aspects related to the above activities.
- As EU Member State, Italy also complies with relevant EEC (n. 94/55, 96/49) and EURATOM (n. 2003/122, 92/3, 96/29) directives.
- Violations to Law n. 1860/62 are sanctioned with imprisonment from 1 to 2 years (articles 28 and 29, omitted notification of special fissile materials and unauthorised trade in or transport of raw, radioactive and special fissile materials), and from 2 to 3 years (article 30, unauthorised operation of a nuclear facility).
- Violations to Legislative Decree n. 230/95 are sanctioned with imprisonment up to 15 days (article 136/1: omitted notification, information, registration or communication related to import, production, trade, transport and possession of radioactive materials; article 137/2: disregard of prescribed requirements for the use of radioactive sources of category B; article 137/3: disregard of prescribed requirements for the disposition of radioactive waste; omitted registration of data related to nuclear waste; article 139/3a: workers' obligations; article 139/5a: violations of dosimetry services; article 140/4: standards for radiological equipments; article 141/1bis: emergency planning; article 142: omitted registration of data related to other dangerous waste and radiometric surveillance; article 142/bis), with imprisonment up to 1 month (article 139/2a: omissions related to workers' safety; article 139/4b: omissions of experts in charge of

physical surveillance of production process and employers omissions in ensuring workers' health) with imprisonment up to 3 months (article 136/2: unauthorised addition of radioactive materials in the production of consumption goods or related transfer; article 137/1: disregard of prescribed requirements for the use of radioactive sources of category A; article 137/2: unauthorised use of radioactive sources of category B; article 137/3: unauthorised disposal of radioactive waste; article 140/2: omitted action in case of contamination risk increase); with imprisonment from 2 to 4 months (article 139/1b: employers' obligations; article 139/4a: violations of medical surveillance); with imprisonment from 2 to 6 months (article 137/1: unauthorised use of radioactive sources of category A; article 137/4,5: unauthorised handling of radioactive waste; article 138/2: unauthorised execution of nuclear facilities; article 140/1: employers' omissions in ensuring public health from risks of radioactive exposure); with imprisonment from 3 to 6 months (article 139/1a: employers' omissions in ensuring workers' health and safety from radioactive exposure; article 140/3: omitted notification of events involving risk of exposure to radioactive sources); with imprisonment from 6 months to 3 years (article 137/5: unauthorised operation of radioactive waste facilities or deposits; article 138/1: unauthorised operation of nuclear plants for electric power production; article 140/1: repeated violation of prescribed standards for workers' exposure to radioactive sources; article 141/1: omitted notification of nuclear accidents).

OP (c) and (d) and related matters from OP6 and OP10 – Controls of BW, CW and NW, including related materials

Export control legislation in place / Individual licensing (point 7 of the matrix)

- Italian Legislative Decree n. 96 dated 9.4.2003, implementing EC Regulation n. 1334/2000, foresees (article 4) the possibility to issue individual licensing for dual use items listed in Annex I and IV of the EC 1334/2000, directed to a specific end user. Individual licensing is issued for a limited lapse of time, and can be renewed upon request made 30 prior to its expiration. Individual licensing is conditioned to the express commitment not to use involved dual use items for military

nuclear purposes, in nuclear facilities not covered by IAEA safeguards or in programs related to the development of weapons of mass destruction or their means of delivery.

- Violations to Legislative Decree n. 96/2003 are sanctioned with imprisonment up to 2 years (article 16/4: omitted information on unlisted dual use items; article 16/7: technical assistance for military purposes to countries under UNSG, EU or OSCE arms embargo; article 16/8: electronic transfer related to the development, production or use of dual use items listed in the EC Regulation 1334/2000, Annex I and IV); with imprisonment from 2 to 4 years (article 16/2: export of dual use items non compliant with obligations set forth by relevant authorisations; article 16/6: technical assistance for the production, storage or diffusion of WMD and related means of delivery); with imprisonment from 2 to 6 years (article 16/1: unauthorised export of dual use items).

General licensing (point 8 of the matrix)

- Relevant Italian legislation is the Decree of the Ministry of Productive Activities dated 4.8.2003.

National licensing authority (point 11 of the matrix)

- Legislative Decree n. 96/2003 (article 4) appoints the Ministry of Productive Activities as National licensing authority.

Interagency review for licenses (point 12 of the matrix)

- Legislative Decree n. 96/2003 (article 11) establishes a Consultative Committee for dual use export, composed of representatives of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Productive Activities, Defence, Interior, Economy and Finance (including Custom Agency), Communications, University and Scientific Research.

Inclusion of technologies and means of delivery (points 15 and 16 of the matrix)

- EC Regulation n. 1504/2004 applies only to dual use items.

End-user controls (point 17 of the matrix)

- Implementing EC Regulation 1334/2000, Legislative Decree n. 96/2003 (article 12) entrusts the Ministry of Productive Activities with the control of each dual use export, before and after the transfer.

Catch-all clause (point 18 of the matrix)

- Implementing EC Regulation 1334/2000, Legislative Decree n. 96/2003 (article 9) foresees the possibility for the Ministry of Productive Activities to apply a catch-all clause on the export non listed dual use items.

Intangible transfers (point 19 of the matrix)

- Implementing EC Regulation 1334/2000, Legislative Decree n. 96/2003 (article 15) conditions intangible transfers related to listed dual use items to the same requirements set forth by EC Regulations n. 1334/2000 for actual dual use transfers.

Transit and trans-shipment controls (points 20 and 21 of the matrix)

- Italian legislation allows for the control of relevant transits and trans-shipments taking place within Italian territory / national waters and ports / national airspace and airports whenever there is a reasonable suspect that relevant laws and procedures for exports are being violated. The same sanctions indicated under previous points for the illicit transfer of relevant items are applicable.
- According to EC Regulation n. 1334/2000, however, Italian customs officers are not allowed to control dual use cargos in "external transit" (i.e. not actually entering the European custom area), or otherwise declared to be directed to a bonded warehouse or to free trade zone. A Co-ordination Group established under article 18 of the above EC Regulation has currently been studying the possibility to extend customs officers competence also for the case of dual use "external transit" and trans-shipment.

Re-export control (point 22 of the matrix)

- Italy complies with the provisions of the EC Regulation 1334/2000, implemented by Italian Legislative Decree n. 96/2003.